### The New York Store

ESTABLISHED 1853.

## MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

You can buy beautiful Muslin Underwear on the Second Floor for the price of common goods elsewhere -Come and see.

## Pettis Dry Goods Co

HOST OF RESOLUTIONS

Recommendations of the National Board of Trade.

Wishes of Indianapolis Delegates as to the Bankruptcy Bill Ignored-Clearing House Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- There was a sharp discussion yesterday afternoon in the meeting of the National Board of Trade on the resolutions reported by the commitof opinion was expressed during the discussion. The resolution which was ultimately adopted was reported by the Philadelphia delegation. The Indianapolis delegates, acting under instructions from their Board of Trade, offered a substitute for the committee resolution, urging that whatever bankruptcy law was adopted by Congress it should be made to apply only to debts then in existence, having no operation in regard to debts subsequently contracted. The substitute was defeated without di-

The Nicaraguan canal was again up today, and on motion of Mr. Fairbank, of St. Louis, a resolution was passed memorializing Congress again, "as we have done heretofore, from year to year at each annual session of our body," that the construction of the Nicaraguan canal has become an imperative commercial necessity for the future advancement of the trade of our country, and that Senator Morgan's bill asking the indorsement and guarantee of \$70,000,000 of bonds should be enacted into

The following resolution was then adopted: "That the board recommends prompt action by Congress in all matters relating to the tariff and revenue, in order that the industries of the country may have a clear field in which to adjust themselves to any alteration in conditions and to recuperate from the effects of the recent financial crisis, offered by the Chicago Board of

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation resolution favoring a consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter into one class, with a postal rate of 1 cent for two ounces, was adopted. The resolution was amended by adding to it a director to the executive committee of the poard to memorialize Congress in favor of the adoption of the suggestion made by the Postmaster-general in his last annual report that Congress make direct appropriation for the ten larger postoffices of the country, so as to provide those offices with an amount for incidental expenses to be disbursed independently to supervision as to details by the United States Postoffice Department.

Other resolutions adopted included that offered by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce urging Congress to provide by amendment to the national banking law that all infractions of the law be promptly referred of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer for the judgment and execution of its punitive provisions, and one offered by the Wilmington, Del., Board of Trade urging upon Congress the advisability and actual necessity of much needed improvements of the channels of the Delaware and Christiana rivers. A resolution offered by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, urging Congress to consider the advisability of providing for the establishment of a national clearing house for banks, was also adopted. Before acting on it, however, the board listened to an address by Mr. Charles Parsons, of St. Louis, who advocated legislation providing for the issuance of currency known as clearing-house currency for emergencies, to be issued at the direction of the President, when he deems an emergency to exist. Mr. Parsons suggested that this curuld be about \$100,000,000 in amount and should be distributed to clearing houses in cities having \$5,000,000 banking capital, the clearing house to be responsible to the government for the amount issued to them.

The clearing houses are to loan this money to members needing it, receiving in excollaterals, the loans to be paid up within six months from date of issue. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the regret felt by the board at the death of Mr. George H. Ely, of Cleveland, and then the board adjourned until 1895.

### Alleged Land Swindle.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.-A sensation is brewing in land office circles here. Special Land Office Inspector Swineford has unearthed what appears to be extensive grabs in connection with seventeen pre-emption claims on valuable timber lands. It is alleged men were picked up on the streets of Duluth and Superior and induced for \$25 each to go before the land office officials and file pre-emption claims, making affidavits that they had settled upon lands covered by the filing prior to March 3, 1891. The charges and affidavits have been sent to Washington.

## A New Certain Cure for Piles.

We do not intend to endorse any except ar ticles of genuine merit; we therefore take pleasure in recommending to sufferers from Piles in any form, a prompt and permanent cure. The following letters speak for them

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Ore.

writes: One pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure en-

tirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return from them since. Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb., says: The pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed

every trace of itching piles, I cannot thank you enough for it. The Pyramid Pile Cure is a new, certain painless cure for every form of piles. It is safe, sure and cheap. Any druggist will get

it for you if you ask him.

## are you a Priend to the cause of Protection of american Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE. 135 W. 230 ST., NEW YORK.

Cut this notice out and send it to the League,

Lincoln League Meetings in Two Wards Last Evening.

Frank W. Noble's Stirring Address at Columbia Hall-Civil Service Rules Condemned-W. L. Taylor's Speech.

The meeting of the Columbia Lincoln League, last night, was on a line with others of recent date of that thoroughly enthusiastic South-side organization. Columbia Hall was filled. The feature of the evening was an address by Frank W. Noble, who chose as his subject, "Why I am a Republican," and who spoke as follows: "Liberty is the cornerstone of true Republicanism. That all men are brothers is its fundamental doctrine. From what did Republicanism spring? It sprung from the great conflict between the arrogance of the aristocratic and the resistance of the people. Between the claims of aristocratic privilege on one hand and the demand of equal rights on the other. Democracy ruled the country as it does to-day, and as to-day the South ruled the Democratic party. What was that Democratic party of the South? A party of aristocrats, a privileged class, grown wealthy in the traffic of human beings. The Democratic orators tell us that the Republican party is the party of wealth and aristocracy, and the Democratic party is the party of the peo-ple. This is not and never has been true. The Democracy of that day demanded that the domestic slave trade should be increased and carried into all the new States, and that foreign slave trade should be opened. One of its most earnest advocates said: 'The North can import jackasses from Malta; then let the South import nig-gers from Africa.' The Democratic party of the South was determined to change the character of our government so that the United States should be the abiding place of slavery throughout its entire territory. This slavery was not wholly negro slavery. A large number of the slaves could hardly be told from the whites. Thousands of boys and girls toiling in the fields of the sunny South were the sons and daughters of Southern men of high manding. What would you think of a father whose conscience was so darkened and debauched that he could sell his own daughter to the highest bidder? This was the condition of and although the resolution indersing the bill was finally adopted, a great diversity termined to keep it out of all new territory. I have not time to discuss the various questions, such as the Kan-sas-Nebraska bill, the repeal of the compromise, Resolved. That we indorse and heartly decision, which were approve the position of Controller Trusler agitating the people throughout this period. A large number of anti-slavery men belonging to different political parties felt that a new party was necessary. Republican party was born in Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, March 20, 1854. From a small beginning it increased rapdly in numbers until it drew into its folds all who were opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territories. Free Soilers, Whigs, Anti-Nebraska Democrats and Anti-slavery Americans composed the Republican party. In 1856 they nominated for President and Vice President John C. Freemont and William L. Dayton. Their piatform opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, favored the admission of Kansas as a free State and opposed the extension of slavery into free territory. In this election their condition was ours in 1892, They were "not in it." The Democracy of the North and that of the South did not agree on the question of slavery; politicians at this time tried to bring them together. in speaking of this matter, said it reminded him of a good old Methodist, whom he would call Brown, who was on a committee to build a bridge across a turbulent stream and in a very dangerous place Architect after architect had been called

Mr. Lincoln, before he became President on and all declared it was impossible. Mr. Brown remembered that he had a friend by the name of Jones, in a distant city, who was a practical bridge builder; he was sent for, and after the matter was explained, the committee said, "Now, Mr. Jones, can you build the bridge?" "Build the bridge; why, I can build a bridge to The committee was somewhat horrified at his expression, and his friend Brown felt that some defense of his friend was necessary. He said when my friend Jones says he can build a bridge to hell I believe him, but I must say I have some fear of the abutment on the infernal side. Mr. Lincoln felt there was fear of the abutment on the Southern side of this bridge History proves there was cause for this

"On the 16th of May, 1860, at Chicago, the Republican party nominated for President and Vice President Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. It was a very enthusiastic convention, and they went into the fight as we are going into the one before us, feeling that right and justice would succeed. When the election of Lincoln was assured these aristocratic gentlemen from the South declared they would not be governed by Northern mudsills, and secession agitation began at once. The condition of the national treasury when the Republicans came into power was the same as that of our city last fall, nothing there but claims against it. One of the first things they were compelled to do was to borrow \$250,000,000, for these Southern Democrats said; if we cannot kill you with ballots we can with bullets. "Then came our terrible civil war, where

father fought against son and brother against brother. Many Democrats of the North gave up their lives in the preservation of the Union of States, but thank God there were no Republicans in the army that was trying to destroy that Union-they were Democrats. The good ship of state, in the hands of the Republican party, badly battered at times, still floated and surmounted every wave of that terrible storm, and, still in the hands of the Republican party, at last anchored in the harbor of peace, a peace that cost our Nation thoues and millions of treasure, but a peace so strong, so thoroughly cemented that our children's children will not live to see it broken. The Republican party, from its infancy to the present time, has been a party of progress. Take the question of slavery. In 1856 they said it should be confined to the South. In 1860 they said it should have no legal existence in any Territory in the United States.

"In 1864 they favored an amendment to the Constitution that would terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment went into force Dec. 18, 1865, and slavery throughout our entire country was forever dead. In all this work they were constantly opposed and bitterly fought by the Democratic party. In 1846 the Democratic party passed such a tariff bill as their platform of 1892 called for. It was an injury to the North. It struck down their occupation and threw into the keenest distress the best elements of our population, for I believe the workmen who toll in our shops are the best element of our population. To them the country owes the splendor of the position it holds before the world more than to any other equal number of our citizens. The leaders of the Republican party were wise men. They watched the tides and currents of public opinion and used their best efforts to protect the in-dustries of the people. One of the first acts of the Republican party was to pass a protective tariff measure. Our country needs a varied industry and diversity of talent. Men have divers wants, and varied industry

makes a home market and favors social and moral advancement. necessary to this varied industry "Agricultural products need a home market; protection makes that market. Protions. Free trade makes us dependent on other nations. Other nations set the price of labor in all classes of trade where we are compelled to compete with them. "Free trade makes a foreign market necessary for our farm products. The Republican party has always adhered to the theory of protection. The Democratic party has always endeavored to pull it down. the good old Democratic days before the war,' you have heard some of our old men say, but they are men who were never troubled with much money, for money was a great trouble in those days. You might go to bed at night with your pockets well lined, and when you got up in the morning your whole pile would probably not buy a plug of tobacco. The Republican party killed that Democratic snake by taxing it out of existence. The Democratic called for this removal of tax. How would return good old Democratic days before the wai . I said before that the Republican party is a party of progress. I repeat it. Our grand constitutional amendments stand as noble monuments of the progress of the Republican party. Every one of them was fought by the Democratic party. During and shortly after the war our paper money was not accepted except at a large discount. The Republican party felt that the government should make its currency equal to gold. The prosperity of the people demanded it. Honest dealing between man and man required it. Safety in trades, security in business, just reward of labor could not be secured until the uncertain

had given place to the real universal value.

John Sherman said it could and should be

done. The Democratic party set up a wall

so loud and so long that they succeeded in

frighteneing many of the Republicans. It

was impossible; it would ruin the country,

etc. On the 1st of January, 1879, specie pay-

ments were resumed without any excite-

LOTS OF ENTHUSIASM ing the Harrison administration we decreased the national debt \$259,000,000; the Democratic party has increased the debt \$50,000,000 since last March. I feel that I can truthfully say that in the last forty years the Democratic party has not advanced one great national idea that is not to-day exploded and dead as slavery, while the Republican party has pushed ahead, boldly making changes where changes were necessary, their sole object being to form a more perfect union of States, to estab-lish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity. to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and

our posterity.
"The Republican party is and always has been the party of the people. Our great leaders, Lincoln, Hamlin, Grant, Chase, Wilson, Garfield and many others—they were farmer boys, boatmen, shoemakers, carpenters, etc. Read up the history of our leaders, and you will never believe that Democratic cry, 'The Republican party is the party of wealth and aristocracy.' In conclusion, let me use a thought of that grand man, the immortal Garfield: 'I walk across the Democratic campaign ground as in a graveyard. Under my feet resound the hollow echoes of the dead. There lies slavery, a black marble column at the head of its grave, on which I read, "Died in the flames of civil war, amid the blazing raft-lamented in its death, followed to its grave by ts only mourner, the Democratic party. And here is a double grave: "Sacred to the memory of squatter sovereignty; died in the campaign of 1860." On the reverse side: "Sacred to the memory of the Dred Scott and the Breckinridge doctrine; both dead at the hands of Abraham Lincoln." And here a monument of brimstone: "Sacred to the memory of the rebellion; dead on the field of battle; shot to death by the million guns of the Republic: the doctrines of secession and State sovereignty dead; expired in the flames of civil war, amid the blazing rafters of the Confederacy." 'And I say the doctrine of free trade is also dead. It died at the hands of millions of workingmen, and is now being prepared for the grave by the present Democratic Congress. Now, gentlemen, come with me for a moment into the camp of the Republican party and review its career. Our central doctrine in 1860 was that slavery should never extend itself over another foot of American soil. Is that doctrine dead? It is folded away like a victorious banner, its truth is alive forevermore on this continent. In 1864 we declared that we would put down rebellion and secession, and that doctrine lives, and will live when the second centennial has arrived. Freedom-national, universal and perpetual. Our great constitutional amendments-are they alive or dead? Alive! thank the God that shields both liberty and union. And our national credit-saved from the assaults of Pendleton, saved from the assaults of those who struck it later, rising higher and higher at home and abroad, 1 ad only now in danger lest its chief, its only enemy, the Democratic party, now in power, should injure it.' Speeches were also made by Thomas Gamboul, Henry Wright, H. W. Shea, Sawyer, Harry Smith and others. The following resolution was unanimously adopt-

in relation to the civil service rules now agitated and about to be adopted by the present administration, for we believe that, inasmuch as the present Republican administration is responsible for the entire management of city affairs, the offices should be filled by Republicans who are honorable, capable and trustworthy men.

### FOURTEENTH WARD CLUB. Civil Service Resolutions - Good

Speeches Made. The Fourteenth Ward Lincoln League held its regular meeting at the Barth Mission Church on the banks of Pleasant run and Shelby street last night. This league was organized just one week ago, yet last night the church was crowded with a wildly enthusiastic lot of earnest Republicans. According to the rules of the club the first hours of the meeting were devoted to a business session, in which only duly elected members of the league were allowed to participate. The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, It is reported that the city administration is about to adopt a set of civil-service rules, which rules have been published in the Journal, and, Whereas, It is reported that said rules were prepared by persons whose opposition to the Republican party is notorious, and whose motives may be viewed with distrust; therefore, be it Resolved, That said rules are un-American and a step toward the disfranchisemen of a large number of voters, and that we condemn in the strongest terms the rules now under consideration by the Mayor's abinet, and, be it further Resolved, That we will support no canlidate for office who will not openly announce himself as opposed to all interference with the rights of voters under the

guise of civil-service reform. After the business meeting was concluded the meeting was thrown open and several speeches were made by persons who had been invited to address the club. W. L Taylor was invited to address the club, and spoke upon the effectiveness of such organizations as had been effected in that ward. He spoke from a past showing of facts, and said that it was such organizations as the one addressed, maintained in every locality, that won elections by bringing home to the individual voter the real issues of the campaign. He said that had a person one year ago prophesied that the present state of affairs would exist to-day e would have been adjudged insane, ye o-day the conditions are with us in a sterr reality, as if the prophesies had been written, and one by one their fulfillment marked after them upon a chart. He said it was this condition of things that was responsible for the church being crowded ten months before an election, and in the midlle of January, with the mercury in the thermometer trying to find an outlet at the oottom. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded was

greeted with a hand-clapping and cheering that lasted several minutes. Warwick H. Ripley, who organized the eague, also addressed the meeting, and spoke of the condition of things confronting us. He quoted from the Democratic organ in this city to show that in 1893 the iecrease in building in the city, as compared to the year before, was \$1,000,000. W E. Shilling and others spoke, and the meeting lasted till half past 10 o'clock.

### CITY NEWS NOTES.

Dr. Lawrence gave a stereopticon exhibition at Y. M. C. A. Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the unemployed. The will of Jane J. Johnson, colored, was probated vesterday. She leaves all of her property, real and personal, to her husband during his life, and at his death to her daughter. Lilly Johnson.

To-morrow Plymouth Church will observe the tenth anniversary of the opening of the present building. At the morning service there will be an appropriate commemoration of the occasion. There will be song service in the evening, with selections by the ladies' chorus and by a chorus of mixed voices, and soles by Mrs. O. M Hudelson and Mr. G. W. Benton. A mass meeting anniversary service of the Young Mon's Christian Association will be held in st. Paul's Church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. John W. Hansel, of Chicago Y. M. C. A. Training School, and

President Scot Butler, of Butler Univer-

sity, will deliver addresses. At the young

men's meeting at Association Hall Mr. Hansel will speak at 3:45 p. m. Mr. Danie Davis, of Terre Haute, will sing several

Demolished a Saloon. William Delaney and John Mahone were out looking for what they termed "police spotters" yesterday evening. They went to the saloon of Dennis O'Brien, No. 202 Kentucky avenue, and arraigned the bartender, "Sandy" Sommers, on this charge, "Sandy" resented the manner in which the men addressed him, and walked around from behind the bar. Mahone bristled up to him and was kicked out of the house. He was followed by Delaney, and the pair held a short caucus of war. They proceeded to fill their pockets with stones as large as could be carried and returned to the saloon. The bartender saw them in time to dodge a heavy missile that shattered the mirror and dug out several pounds of plastering from the wall. A fusillade of rocks followed this attack and then chairs were brought into use. A number of loungers about the place fled at the first indication of trouble and summoned the police, who arrived too late to capture the aggressors. The salcon was badly wrecked, but Somers escaped injury. Delaney and Mahone have

### not yet been arrested.

McAll Mission. The ladies of the McAll Mission Board will meet next Monday, at half past 2 o'clock, with Mrs. Arthur Jordan, 729 North Meridian street. A large attendance is requested, as full details will be announced for the reception of Rev. C. E. Greig, M. A., of Paris, France, who will speak at the Tabernacle Church, Feb. 7. Rev. Mr. Greig is successor to Dr. R. W. McAll in the direction of the McAll Mission.

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all comment or flurry. Again, I say, the Repub-lican party is the party of progress Dur- Hood's cures. State v

### CHURCH ROW IN COURT

Excitable Sister Who Attacked an Elder with Her Umbrella.

Exciting Ending of a Trial Growing Out of Trouble in a North Indianapolis Congregation-Court Briefs.

The sequel to a long church quarrel came in Justice Daniels's Court, yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Susan Prentiss pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was fined \$1 and costs. The affidavit against her was filed by William S. Rollins, presiding elder in this district of the colored Methodist Church. Mrs. Prentiss is a member of the colored church at North Indianapolis and complaints had reached the bishop of alleged immorality on her part. The bishop ordered Rollins, as presiding elder, to remove her husband to another charge. The order of removal so angered Mrs. Prentiss that she preferred charges against the elder. In these charges she was joined by Dolly Lewis, another colored woman residing in North Indianapolis. Under the rules of the church these charges would have to be investigated by the presiding elder of an adjoining district and Louis W. Haygood, M. D., D. D., of Bowling Green, presiding elder of the Lexington district, was called on to investigate the charges. was called on to investigate the charges. He appointed a committee which made an ex-parte examination to determine whether Elder Rollins should be called to trial and decided that he should be tried by the church upon the charges preferred against him. The trial was had at Hall-place Church, Wednesday, and resulted in the acquittal of the elder, the jury finding that the charges were without foundation. The prosecution in the church trial was represented by Rev. Dr. Buchtel, of the Central-avenue church and J. W. Dashiell, presiding elder of this district. Elder Rollins was defended by attorney John M. Bailey, of this city, and Rev. Edward L. Gilliam, pastor of Coke's Chapel, Louisville, Ky. When the verdict of the church jury was announced Mrs. Prentiss flew at the elder and assaulted him with her umwella, and it was for this she was fined yesterday.

### SAD STORY OF A BOY VAGRANT. Pathetic Side of Life as Developed in

Police Court-Other Cases. Thomas E. Ross, blind, poverty stricken and in tatters, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning for loitering. He is a youth of about fifteen years of age and has been eking out a miserable existence by playing a fiddle about the West Washington-streat barrel houses. He told his story in the Police Court yesterday and it was a pitiable one in the extreme. He said his home was at St. Paul. a small station on the Big Four road below Shelbyville. At his home was an invalid mother who had been paralyzed on one side for years, a sister who was totally blind and a brother who was now nearly blind and fast losing what little vision now remained. The boy said he had come to this city to try and make his own living if he could. He was fined \$5 and costs and released under commitment on his promise to return to his

William Parker, the colored man who bit a piece from the cheek of Sid Baltzer a few days ago, was also arraigned and fined \$50 and costs and sent to the workhouse for six George Shinle was fined \$1 and costs for

assault and battery on Alfred Hermanz. They are the employes of Smith's restaurant who a few nights ago created a sen-

### sation on Illinois street. Intoxicated by One Drink.

Robert McGee was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning for drunkenness and was fined \$1 and costs and released under a commitment. McGee admitted being drunk, but his explanation was such that Judge Stubbs did not hold him to the penalty. McGee was a Big Four conductor and obtained a leave of absence last summer to visit the world's fair. He stayed longer than the time allotted him, and when ne returned he was discharged. He said since that time he had been unable to secure work of any kind. Growing despondent he took one drink of whisky. Not being customed to drinking intoxicants the one frink was sufficient to make him drunk.

May Brothers Assign. May Brothers, dealers in mantels and grates at Nos. 101 and 103 North Delaware street, yesterday made an assignment to George Seidensticker for the benefit of their reditors. The property assigned includes the stock in trade at the North Delawaretreet store in this city and in a store conducted by them at Logansport, Ind. Bills receivable to the amount of \$431 are also urned over to the assignee. The total asets and liabilities are unknown, but it is lought the assets largely exceed the Hallities. Before making the assignment a hattel mortgage for \$1,460 in favor of M. Huey was filed.

Ex-Superintendent Won. The jury which was trying the damage uit of Dallas E. Walker against ex-Superntendent of Police Colbert and other offiers yesterday returned a verdict for the efendants. Walker wanted \$2,000 damages or an alleged false imprisonment.

### THE COURT RECORD. Supreme Court Opinions.

16607. Ezekiel S. Gray vs. James M. Siner, administrator, Ripley C. C. Dismissed. Hackney, J.-The transcript discloses the filing of a complaint, demurrer thereto, with the court's ruling against the demurrer and a bill of exceptions. No other record entries appear. The bill of exceptiins recites further proceedings up to and including the general finding and conclusions of the court in favor of the appellee, but it is not recited that any of such proceedings were entered upon the order books of the court. Held: The record shows in no proper manner any final judgment or decree of the Circuit Court from which an appeal lies.

Joseph Sego vs. State ex rel. Heber Stoddard. Porter C. C. Affirmed. McCabe, .-Affirmed on the authority of Sego vs. 10139. Edward Fulp vs. Levi P. Beaver C. J .- By excepting to conclusions of law a party admits the facts to be fully and correctly found. 2. Fraud is never pre-

sumed; it must be proved by the party admitting it. Appellate Court Opinions.

1210. Margaret S. Smith et al. vs. State x rel. Edward Ely. Huntington C. C. Af-Lotz, J.-Where a description of land in a petition for the establishment of a ditch is sufficient to put parties upon in-quiry, it cannot be said they were misled and induced to refrain from remonstrating. 962. Tillman H. Fisher vs. Oliver H. Fisher, Administrator, Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Davis, C. J.-The finding will not be disturbed in this case on the evidence. 1080. E. & T. H. Railroad Company vs. Theophilus Claspell. Gibson C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J .- By demurring to evidence the party admitted the truth of all the evidence favorable to the opposing party, together with all the inferences which might be reasonably drawn therefrom by the jury, and he also withdrew from the jury all evidence adduced by him. So far as there was any conflict in the evidence of the other party that was favorable to party demurring must 941. T., St. L. & K. C. Railroad Company vs. Reeves. Montgomery C. C. Rehearing

Superior Court. Room 1-James M. Winters, Judge. Foster & Bennett Lumber Company vs. Isaac M. Miller; note and account. On trial by court.

Room 2-J. W. Harper, Judge. Henry Rainey vs. Robert Kennington; suit on account. Cause dismissed at plain-Asa G. Myers vs. Helen M. Pollard et al. suit for foreclosure. Cause dismissed and Charles W. Schwartz et al. vs. Oliver E. Wilson; suit on account. Tried by court, Finding and judgment for plaintiffs for \$73. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Dallas Walker vs. Thomas Colbert; damages. Jury finds for defendant.

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Peter M. Dohl vs. Obediah Baker; damages. On trial by court.
William C. Walker & Co. vs. James B. McElwaine's Estate; claim. Dismissed by

Lulu Van Claave vs. John W. Gilbert;

damages. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Criminal Court.

Millard F. Cox, Judge. State vs. Harry McIntyre, Andy Monnahan and Frank Ewing; petit larceny. Trial by court. Finding of guilty as to Ewing and Monnahan and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the workhouse and fined \$10. Not guilty as to McIntyre. State vs. Ed Goodwin; petit larceny and burgary. Pleaded guilty. Imprisonment

Trial by court. Guilty. Imprisonment in the State Prison one year and fined \$10. State vs. William Allen; petit larceny.

Pleaded guilty. Imprisonment in the work-house for thirty days and fixed \$1. State vs. Woodley Simmons; petit lar-ceny. Pleaded guilty. Imprisonment for sixty days in the workhouse and fixed \$1

New Suits Filed. Eugene R. Edson vs. James M. Sowders; on account. Superior Court. Room Indianapolis Savings and Investment As-sociation vs. Susan Biffel et al.; to foreclose mortgage. Superior Court, Room 1.
Samuel W. Watts vs. John H. Masters
et al.; to foreclose lien. Superior Court, Room Harriet E. Russell vs. William Russell; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. Herman Lauter vs. Frederick W. Frank; note. Superior Court, Room 3. Russell Eckman vs. John W. Chipman; note. Superior Court, Room 2.

Isalah Shots vs. Dora Shots; divorce. Superior Court, Room 2. AMUSEMENTS. English's-"Americans Abroad." Go see "Americans Abroad." If Sardou wrote this new society drama as it was presented at English's last night, he has shown a subtle grasp of American human nature far and beyond anything attempted in the numerous fin de siecle stories that have been foisted on the market. The American millionaire is not pictured as a Chicago hog-sticker, nor the American society girl as a slangy tomboy. The characters are those of flesh-and-blood human beings as we know them; honest of purpose, true-hearted, loving and generous almost to a fault. He has also made them sufficiently intelligent to cope with fortunehunting, blue-blooded bankrupts, shady baronesses and a horde of supercilious aristocratic vampires who stare in drawing rooms where Americans are present as if they expected the possessors of wealth to shower gold eagles among them with all the advertising spirit of a mountebank throwing nickels into a crowd of farmers at a county fair. There is nothing of the "La Tosca" or "Fedora" sensationalism about "Americans Abroad," but there are delicious touches of the clever French playwriter's genius in every act, the most notable being the lover's quarrel and the manner in which a reconciliation is brought about as the climax to the last. This picture, as represented, calls to mind the graceful blending of colors in a finished French work of art. It has, no doubt, been "toned" down. There is a suggestive gleam of situations that one meets in sto-

ries by Maupassant which, in the original French production one can imagine were less tentatively treated. The hinted slander on "the part" of the American heiress is so handled that only an after thought will suggest as being at all out of form. In fact, the best compliment yet paid to the play is that "it is ridiculously clean." The part of the heiress, Florence Winthrop, would not suggest sufficient advertising strength for Madge Kendall with her second Mrs. Tanquery notions of society, but the part fits Maud Harrison as a tailor-made gown. She makes the American girl wise as widow, lifting her above the level of naive gush and making her a woman of rare udgment and lovable nature. There is a well-designed contrast to the part of her cousin, Jessie Fairbanks, who is personated in a manner by Gertrude Rivers much superior to the average ingenue actress. Helen Kinnard looks and plays well the Baroness, whose business is a go-between for poverty stricken counts and American neiresses. The coterie of French society butterflies comprising Jane Lothian, Louise Murray, Una Abell and Hope Booth go to relieve the first act, which almost threatens for a time to be stupid. The strongest characters in the play are the male. J. B. Polk as the rich American made the hit of the piece with the richest sort of soclety comedy. J. H. Gilmour as the poor artist was applauded at his first entrance, but his part was only suggestively strong until the last act, when he threw himself with much power into the Frenchy denouement. Geo. Alison as the cynical Frenchman was excellent though perhaps rather too confident. Owen Fawcett, as the rich American's butler, had only one scene where a suggestion of his ability became apparent, and Frederick Conger made a weak fortune hunter. John Findlay had little to do as the bumptious English tourist, but his work as stage manager is apparent

throughout. There is rich comedy in the second act, which includes a breakfast scene in the apartments of the Americans, who have simulated poverty to get rid of the scheming Baroness and her would-be husbands for American heiresses. The manner in which the table is set and a meal of chicken, salad, radishes, celery and beer are enjoyed is carrying the stereotyped stage meal o a perfection of realism that even makes he audience hungry. The smell of the cafe noir is thoroughly appetizing as the comical millionaire grinds the brown berries in an old-fashioned mill. The audience was not large, but a more pleased one has not been to the theater this season. "Americans Abroad" will be repeated at the matinee to-day and this evening.

### Amusement Notes.

The Irwin Brothers' comedy and vaudeville show will be seen at the Empire next week, commencing Monday matinee. There was a fair-sized audience at the Grand last night to see the second performance of Hoyt's "A Brass Monkey." and the numerous songs, dances and other special features were apparently very much enjoyed. The popular-priced matines this afternoon and the performance to-night will conclude the engagement. Peter Jackson, who is quite a prominent

figure just now on account of his purpose to challenge Corbett, will be seen at English's Opera House Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday afternoon as Uncle Tom. This old-time drama is to be given a legitimate presentation here by a good company, appropriate stage effects and other accessories.

The final performance of the "Two Johns' company will be given at the Park this afternoon and evening. This house will present a strong attraction next week in "A Cracker Jack," a sensational melodrama, with a good company to present it. The piece is new to Indianapolis, but is known to be a play of decided merit. The engagement is for the entire week.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Kimball, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Caroline Howland on North Pennsylvania Mrs. John H. Holliday entertained a few friends at luncheon yesterday at her home on North Meridian street. Miss Rose Farrington, of Terre Haute, is the guest of Miss Katherine Armstrong, on North Delaware street. Mrs. J. M. Neuberger and daughter Daisy, of Chicago, will come next Satur-

day to visit Mrs. Herman Pink. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Gray, of Nobles-ville, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Stone, will return home to-day. Miss Una Fletcher, who has been making an extended visit to Miss Agnes Bryant in Washington, D. C., has returned home. Miss Katherine Wallick will give a breakfast this morning to the party which came from Lafayette to the play last evening. Miss Miles, of Vincennes, who has been the guest of Mrs. Samuel Miller and Mrs.

J. K. Sharpe, jr., will return home Mon-

Mrs. Phoebe Cook and daughter Mabel.

of Terre Haute, are the guests of Mrs. M. Jillson and family on North Delaware Miss Margaret Baldwin will give a small luncheon to-day in honor of Miss Pauline Schroyer, of Richmond, who is her guest. Miss Schroyer will be Mrs. H. A. Dill's guest after to-day. Mr. Evans Woolen will read an essay before the Century Club on Tuesday, Jan. 30, his subject being "The Good Roads Movement." This will be the guests' even-

ing of the month. Miss Lottle Ransdell gave a very pleasant dinner last evening to the party that came from Lafayette, and afterward the play and the dance given by the Dramatic Club was attended. Miss Katherine Wallick, Miss Lottle Ransdell and Miss Amelia Love Gaston will go to Lafayette Monday to visit friends and attend a german to be given there Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, Mr. Paul Wilstach,

fayette, came down to attend the Dramatic Club performance last evening. Mrs. J. D. Howland and daughter gave a luncheon Wednesday for a few friends, which was very delightful. The guests included Miss Kimball, of Chicago; Miss Miles, of Vincennes; Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. Francis T. Hord, Mrs. J. K. Sharpe, jr., and Mrs. H. H. Howland. Mrs. Harold Taylor entertained a few friends, informally, Thursday afternoon in

honor of Miss Miles, of Vincennes. Among

the guests invited to meet Miss Miles were

Frank Spencer and Mr. Coffroth, of La-

# Mrs. Henry Wallace, Miss Kate Noble, Miss Caroline Howland, Mrs. J. K. Sharpe, jr., and Mrs. H. H. Howland.

New Members Initiated. The Theatrical Mechanics' Association held a lively session last night in the lodge rooms of the Park Theater. Initiatory degrees were administered to the male man ager and several members of the "Two State vs. Pleasant Glenn: petit larceny. Johns' company. After the exercises a (P. O. Box 7.)

spread of sandwiches and oysters was envited guests.

FRENCH VIEW OF YANKEES. Some Pleasing Comments on the Chicago Fair.

Paris Matin. "What a rascally set these Yankees! Individually they may be more or less hon-est, but taken as a mass, or even in lots, they are a collection of fellows without scruples, who go straighway, as tast as they can, caring little for those whom they disturb, or even for those whom they crush on their road. 'Each one for himself, and fire for all!' When one is embarrassed in the liquidation of an exposition which didn't replace tion which didn't go, one stuffs the palace where there is no guard's gate with a crowd of malefactors who make fires of hell near the artistic riches packed in cases by the neighbors. If these riches are set in flames by the touch of furnaces; if Sevres and Beauvais (which are far-distant factories-French, moreover, and therefore of little interest) see their collections burning, well! it is a small mishap, and one will make arrangements to pay as little as possible to the insurers and to the insured! "It is natural! Why was not the fair

of Chicago in 1893 a success, when that of Paris of 1889 made nations marvel? Why

did all the efforts made to turn to the new world, and especially to Michigan Lake, universal curiosity fall before the inco-herence of the accepted plans, and, above all, before the defective hospitality of the race? Why did old Europe, represented by its most beautiful and most active capital, humiliate America with a success that the latter has not been able to repeat? "The industrial and commercial Robert Macaires over there began by trying to avenge themselves for this rigor of fate by arranging matters in such a manner that the French artists and manufacturers could not receive any reward, any of the medals, that are recommendations to the public and compensate the exhibitors for the sacrifices which they made to show their products in a distant land. They, not content with having been traitors to their hosts, the Chicagoists, withdrew nineteen of the twenty engines which were destined to protect against risk of fire the goods intrusted to their care. These brutes have thus allowed to burn beautiful porcelain and beautiful tapestry which belonged to France. "What is that to them? Their little national nasty things were safely stored. "What is that to them? Nations are so absorbed in contemplation of the glorious Republic and have so well taken the habit of kneeling before Uncle Sam and mademoiselles, his neices, that everybody will be content, they thought, to deplere an unfortunate accident, certainly inevitable since the independent citizens of Chicago could themselves neither conjure nor fight with it. "Well, no; a thousand times no. These Americans, like others before them, are making fun of us and deserve a lesson.

that their carelessness has caused. They have done worse than to be neglectful, forgetful or awkward. They have been impolite, inhospitable and dishonest "Ordinarily when a manufacturer of any country sends his works to a neighbor he has only, under the control and the guaranty of his particular government, to accede to certain formalities in order to meet his rivals with equal weapons, to receive a reward if he deserves it, and, in any case, to take back his goods when the exposi-tion is closed without loss and without injury. In the United States nothing of the

ica (especially in the countries inhabited by the pretty mess of Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races whence comes the Yankee crust) is an exception to the general rule and that the civilized world has its pillars of Hercules a long distance before Chicago is reached. "They shall know that it is useless to ask of this nation of pirates, hardly scoured from filibustering manners that do honor to the old world and methods that simple probity, in the lack of politeness, dictates

"The French manufacturers and artists

shall know hereafter that the land of Amer-

to the rest of human beings. "They will refuse, I think, in the future to accept the self-interested invitations of other cities of the Union (for Chicago is buried for a long time), and when a Barnum from over there shall ask our compatriots to exhibit in his country I like to think that they will reply in unison: 'Move on, good man; we have already been robbed

### "What a rascally set these Yankees."

Innocent Sarcasm. Little Willie-I wish I was you, Mr. Self Mr. Selfmade (who has come to dinner)-And why, Willie? Willie—'Cause you don't get your ears pulled for eating with your knife.

### A Confession.

Aunt Mabel-Why, Johnny, how the sun has tanned you. Johnny-No; it wasn't the sun that tanned me. It was papa.

Hill's Favorite Sport.

his hands are full of the tail feathers of a The days of colds and Dr. Bull's Cough

Syrup are at hand. Better buy a bottle.

Senator Hill is never so happy as when

# The Spell + + of Beauty



Washington Post.

-You may possess and exercise it if you will. Beauty's chief charm is a creamy complexion. It obscures a multitude

### FACE BLEACH

makes every face fair-replaces sallowness with the bloom of girlhood.

It is a fragrant lotion-as harmless as tt is healing. IT DOES NOT GIVE TO THE FACE A FADED OR WASHED-OUT APPEARANCE AS ITS NAME MIGHT IMPLY.

Guaranteed to cure the most obstinate Freckles in 60 days; Eczema in 30 days; Pimples, Acne, Tan, Sallowness, Rough and Reddened Skin, Excessive Oiliness, Blackheads, etc., in

All Druggists sell it for 75 cts. per bottle, and refund the money if it fails.

For sale by F. Will Pantzer, Geo W Sloan, H. C. Pomeroy, J. W. Bryan, F. H. Carter, W. E. McMillan, C. T. Bedford, Lambert Pharmacy, L. S. Stockman, Fred A Mueller, Wm. H. Stocker, L. A. Gable, L. L. Klingensmith, L. N. Heims, Geo. F. Borst, S. Muhl's Drug Stores, C. H. Broich, Jos. R. Perry, Taylor & Lay, J. D. Gauld, Conrad Keller, Geo. M. Weber, J. A. Hang.



Also, Hair on men's cheeks above the beard line sear, sheek or i jury), by the ELECTRIC NEEDLE.

By Dr. J. Van Dyck President of the Boston Electro-

lysis Co., Circle Park Hotel, 13 Circl street, Indian-The Doctor has operated for eighteen years, and has cured over 10,000 cases. Every case cured, no matter how bad it may be. Birth marks, tattoo marks, moles, warts, wens, red nose, enlarged veins of the nose, pimples, black lieads, liver spots, freekles, coarse deep pores, and all diseases and conditions of the skin, complexion, hair and scalp cured. (Special rates this month.) Book free. Hours—Sa. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 3. Call or address the BOSTON ELECTROLYSIS CO.,

## SIGNED BY A NOTARY.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT AND WHAT WILL COME OF IT.

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF HUMAN NATURE IN THIS DOCUMENT,

SAY NOTHING OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUMAN NEEDS AND WANTS.

One day recently the prominent notary Carlos L. Smith, Esq., was called upon by a lady, Mrs. G. A. Fisk by name, who resides at Waterbury Center, Vt., and the following very interesting document was signed and sealed in his presence and its truth duly sworn to according to law:

"About three years ago I found myself

with a severe nervous trouble in my head. The disease seemed to be all over my head. When I moved my head on my pillow it seemed as though I was going right off the bed on to the floor, my head swam so and I was so dizzy. When I stooped down to light the fire I had to take hold of the stove to prevent falling to the floor. "The beginning of my nervous troubles

was caused by lifting, straining the nerves in the top of my head. I took treatment from a good many doctors without any permanent relief, my head getting bad at times and gradually becoming worse. I decided that I had got to do something different

and that quickly. "I had seen Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy advertised and I determined to give it a thorough trial. I commenced to take it and immediately began to be better. It has been of the greatest benefit to me, I have not had those dizzy spells since taking the Nervura.



"The old trouble is gone and my general health is a good deal better. It is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy which has cured my terrible nervousness and trouble in my head."

Then personally appeared Mrs. G. A. Fisk and affirmed to the truth of the foregoing statements.

CARLOS L. SMITH, Notary Public. Now there is scarcely anybody who is perfectly well. Nearly everybody has some trouble, an ache or pain, a weakness, a nerve trouble, something wrong with the stomach or bowels, poor blood or liver and kidney complaint. For any or all of these difficulties Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy offers the surest and most speedy cure. Use it by all means. It is

purely vegetable and harmless. Doctors and druggists recommend it to the people because it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York, the famous and successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, The Doctor can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-Northeast corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets. The pastor, Rev. W. F. Taylor, will preach at 10:45 a. m., and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Young People's prayer meeting, 6:30 p. m.; regular prayer meeting, Thursday evening. All cordially

### invited to these services. Christian.

ENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH-Corner of Delaware and Walnut streets, D. R. Lucas, pastor. Subject 10:45 a. m., "The Rainbows of Promise;" 7:45 p. m., "From Caesarea to Antioch." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Howard Cale, superintendent; T. P. S. C. E. Junior Society, 9 a. m.; Senior Society, 6:30 p. m., Mrs. C. P. Tyre, leader. All are invited and welcome.

### Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH-Corner Meridian and New York streets. Frederic E. Dewhurst, minister. Sunday, Jan. 28, special anniversary services. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock. The tenth anniversary of the opening of Plymouth Church will be observed with appropriate services at 11:45. Song service at 7:30, with solos by Mrs. O. M. Hudelson and Mr. G. W. Benton and selections by ladies' chorus and by chorus of mixed voices.

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPIS-COPAL CHURCH-Corner of Central avenue and Butler street, Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. Sermon by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Class meetings Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MERIDIAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH. corner of New York street. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pas-tor, Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m., and Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m. All are cordially invited. ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH-Northeast corner of Delaware and Vermont streets, Rev. T. I. Coultas, D. D., pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "God, the Same Always and Everywhere;" evening subject: "An Ancient Worthy, Who Walked with God." The choir will render, at the morning service, chorus "Lord, Most Merciful," by Concone; solo, "Babylon," Miss Ide Sweenle, Watson; solo and chorus, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," Ambrose, the solo part, Miss Ida Sweenie. Evening service, quartet, "I'm a Pilgrim," Martson; solo, "Are You Treading Life's Path?" Lowry, Mr. Daniel Davis. Sunday school, 2:15 p. m.; Epworth League devotional meeting, 6:30 p. m.; Thursday evening prayer meeting, 7:30.

Presbyterian. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Southwest corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets. The pastor, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "A Princely Act." Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m. The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:30 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening

at 7:30 o'clock. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner of Pennsylvania and Vermont streets; Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45; Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.: prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Public invited. MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner of Christian avenue and Ash street,

Rev. Frank O. Ballard, pastor. Preaching to-morrow, 10:30 a. m., by Rev. E. P. Brown (editor of Ram's Horn), and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., pastor of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; Young People's Endeavor meeting, 6:45 p. m. Thursday evening, prayer and conference meeting, 7:45. Cordial invitation to all the services TABERNACLE CHURCH-Corner Meridian and Second streets. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., pastor; Rev. W. B. Dunham, associate pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:45 p. m. Communion service in Mt. Jackson Chapel at 10:30 a. m. and preaching in West Washington-street Chapel at 7:30 p. m. by

Will be sent by mail to any address for

PER ANNUM.

the associate pastor.